

## Iraq says 25 Iranians killed

RAHGDAD (R) — Iraq said Monday night its forces had killed 25 Iranian troops during fighting in the Gulf war over the past 24 hours. A high command communiqué said Iraqi aircraft attacked Iranian positions in the southern sector of the war front Monday. On Sunday night and Monday, Iranian artillery shelled the southern Iraqi city of Basra and the border town of Mandali, damaging 14 houses and two cars, the communiqué said. Meanwhile, Teheran Radio said Monday Iranian forces killed or wounded 65 Iraqis during artillery bombardments of Iraqi positions in northern and southern Iraq. It said much of the fighting in the past 24 hours took place in the central sector of the Gulf war front where Iranian and Iraqi forces had exchanged artillery fire.

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# Jordan Times

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## Israel stops Gaza delegation from visiting Tunisia

AMMAN (Petra) — The Israeli occupation authorities banned a delegation of citrus-fruit producers in Gaza from departing for Tunisia to discuss with representatives of the Arab countries the bad conditions prevailing in the Gaza Strip, due to stagnation in the citrus-fruit market. The delegation's suspended visit was meant to urge purchase of Gaza products, the only financial source for the Strip inhabitants. The Israeli procedure is one of several measures practised by the occupation authorities to heighten economic pressures on the occupied territories' Palestinians, and serve Zionist settlement policies and plans.

## U.S. businessmen optimistic over help to Lebanon

BEIRUT (R) — A group of U.S. businessmen expressed optimism Monday over prospects of American firms providing technical help in Lebanon's reconstruction plans. Craig Nelan, leader of a 21-man delegation of businessmen sent to Lebanon by President Ronald Reagan, said the team had identified some areas of interest for joint venture construction projects. But he said he was unaware of any specific commitments made during the three-day fact-finding trip. Mr. Reagan decided to send the team after Lebanese President Amin Gemayel presented a \$1.2-billion reconstruction plan during his trip to Washington last month.

## Bolivia's president promises amenities for workers

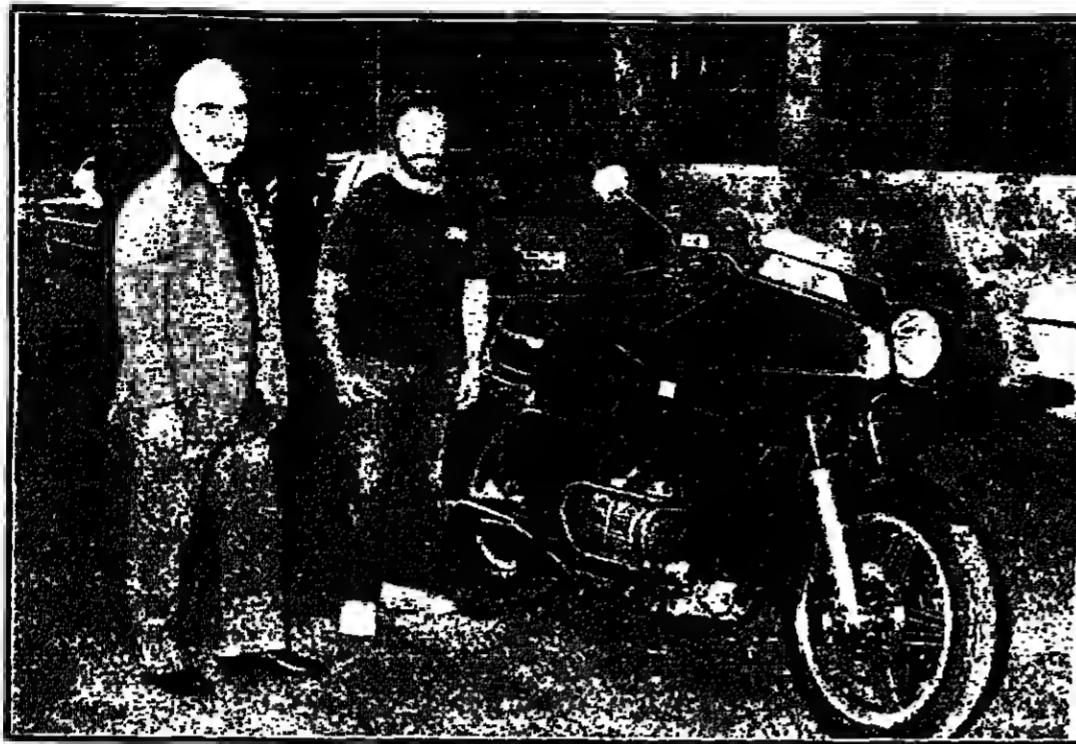
LA PAZ (R) — Bolivia's new left-wing President Hernan Siles Zuazo has promised his country's workers an active part in government policy-making and in the running of industries. Dr. Siles Zuazo said his government, which took over from the military on Oct. 10, was holding talks with the powerful Bolivian Workers' Confederation (COB) and the federation of miners. Miners are demanding a wage indexed to inflation which independent economic experts say could reach between 100 and 500 percent this year. Mining accounts for 60 per cent of Bolivian export earnings. The president warned that a period of sacrifice would recede any wage rises, due to Bolivia's economic crisis, but he promised that the miners would then be "the primary class."

## Spanish Socialists may hold talks with ETA

MADRID (R) — Spain's Socialist government-elect is studying the possibility of opening peace talks with the Basque separatist guerrilla movement ETA. Well-informed party sources said Monday they said the Socialists, outright winners of last Thursday's general elections, would expect the Basque gunmen to agree to a truce as the only condition for beginning talks. ETA (Basque Homeland and Freedom) has waged an undeclared war against the Madrid authorities since the 19th in pursuit of the aim of an independent and Marxist Basque state.

## Vogel accepts SPD nomination

WEST BERLIN (R) — West Berlin Social Democratic Party (SPD) leader Hans-Joachim Vogel Monday officially accepted his party's nomination to stand for Chancellor in the next West German elections. Mr. Vogel told a regional party meeting he regarded the task of chancellor-candidate as the hardest he had ever faced. Former Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, who announced last week he would not stand for the post again, said he had no doubt that Mr. Vogel was the right man to put the SPD back into office.



His Majesty King Hussein Monday presents Marcel Lievens with a new motor cycle on which the 33-year-old Belgian will continue his travel around the world. Mr. Lievens' tour came in a temporary hat when his motor cycle was stolen in Amman 10 days ago (Photo by Zohrab)

## King saves Belgian's dream

By Affah A. Kaloti  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Belgian Marcel Lievens' dream of crossing continents on his motor cycle became possible again, but only after His Majesty King Hussein's personal involvement.

Mr. Lievens' hope of travelling the world on his motor cycle was shattered when his Honda V2 Silverwing with a 500cc engine was stolen in Amman 10 days ago. It was stolen from a car park near where his friend, Mr. Richard Farmer of the British Council, lives and where the 33-year-old Belgian was staying en-route to Saudi Arabia.

The Jordan Times published the full story on Oct. 28 along with a detailed description of the motor cycle.

Soon afterwards, Mr. Lievens was contacted by officials from the Royal Court to inform him that police would do everything possible to find his lost motor cycle.

"This is the best day of my life. I will never forget it, and I will always keep this valuable gift even if it gets worn out, I intend to keep it as long as I live," Mr. Lievens said.

To him, the compensation he got is "unbelievable". What he had is a smaller motor cycle than

the new one, he said.

Mr. Lievens writes articles for several magazines in his country and "once in a while" his articles get published in newspapers. "This beautiful incident is something that will be very hard for my people to believe. But I will publish it all over Belgium and the picture taken with His Majesty the King will be the best proof."

Mr. Lievens expressed his appreciation and gratitude to policemen and people who "showed every genuine concern to help me get the lost motor cycle," and he assures all of them that the sad story had a very happy ending.

He is now planning to continue his world tour on his new, more powerful, motor cycle in a few days. His next destination is Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates. Oman is also on the list.

The present stage calls on Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) to intensify their efforts and benefit from the proposed peace initiatives for end-

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# FEATURES

## What power can managers have in a worker's state like USSR?

By Christian Tyler

Last year 66 managers were sacked by order of trade unions in the Soviet republic of Georgia. A few years ago the entire management of an enterprise in Rustavi, 24 kilometres south of the republic's capital Tbilisi, was removed for consistently failing to achieve production targets. A former mining engineer, now director of the Institute of Economics in Taschkent, Uzbekistan, recalls how the unions fined him a third of his salary for three months for forgetting a safety regulation.

Such episodes are freely recounted in the Soviet Union, not just in order to illustrate managerial inefficiency -- Georgia, for example, is counted one of the most successful of the USSR's regional economies -- but to show the constitutional power of unions in a workers' state.

Much has been written about Soviet trade unions as the "transmission belt" of the Communist system. That is certainly a large part of their function: they manage the social security funds for sick pay, maternity pay and pensions, they provide holiday vouchers and medical benefits, they build palaces of culture and they organise concerts and sports events. The collective treaties they sign with local managements have as much to say about housing, working conditions and fulfilment of the planning targets, as about basic pay and production bonuses. It can be difficult for a Western

visitor, accustomed to a system in which organised labour and capital tend to measure their strength in terms of victories and defeats, to judge which way the transmission belt is really running.

Soviet trade unionists insist that they convey the workers' individual and collective needs and demands up to the highest level of policy-making, just as they help in the fulfilment of the five-year production plans sent down from Moscow.

They also insist that the Solidarity movement in Poland -- breaking surface once again at Gdańsk shipyard -- is quite irrelevant. The concept of independent unionism they seem literally unable to comprehend. For them, Solidarity is simply a reactionary, political, and anti-Socialist phenomenon which has no lessons to teach Soviet trade unionists.

### Powerful unions

Russian unions have real, not merely theoretical, power. But what is striking is that their "adversarial" power appears to be wielded most commonly when health and safety questions arise. Whether that is because heat, dust and noise in the factories are the commonest cause of shopfloor grievance or whether they are merely a recognised substitute for other grievances is hard to say.

At all events, trade unions not only get managers sacked, they can also halt production. Does

that mean they call strikes? Pavel Chikviladze, a qualified surgeon who is head of the Georgian union's social security department, says: "There are no strikes like yours in the U.K. because all problems are solved in a peaceful way. The unions have more power and influence with the management. Workers are masters of everything. There's no point in fighting themselves. If they are not satisfied with management where their security is affected they can put a vote of no confidence and the management can be removed."

One of Georgia's big enterprises is the electric locomotive factory, named after Lenin, on the edge of Tbilisi. Its director is Zurab Chivadze, one of the more influential political figures in the republic.

There has never been a dispute at the Lenin works, he says. "We have no such phenomenon. We all defend the interests of the working class, beginning with the director. I have special hours when I receive workers in my room and when I go to the factory any worker can discuss his problems." It is hard to see a man of Chivadze's status losing his job, even though he wryly admits to feeling considerable pressures from above and below.

The former management of another prestige enterprise, thousands of miles away in eastern Siberia, proved less adroit. Production of coal at a big open-cast mine in southern Yakutia, centre

of a territorial-industrial complex, was stopped for three days last November. The reason was that the heating system in the miners' bathhouse failed and the management, despite warnings, failed to put it right. Was that a strike? No, says Victor Semin, chairman of the trade union council in Yakutia, because the miners didn't stop work. "They had plenty of other work to do."

The man who called that stoppage was Vyacheslav Aloykhin, chairman of the miners' union in Yakutia, a pit engineer and a former deputy director of a construction enterprise. A worldly and engaging man (he has cruised the Mediterranean and visited Japan), Aloykhin exemplifies the interchangeability of managerial and trade union functions.

As a devout Communist he takes care to stress the organisational role played by the party on the shop floor itself. He suffered a 100 rouble a month pay cut to become an official, regarding it, he says, as a public duty and expression of confidence in him.

### Union's duty

The union's duty is to police the collective agreement and see that managers are stigmatised (if not actually dismissed) for violations, he explains. At the same time the unions encourage automation (to raise productivity and hence bonuses, and to cope with labour shortages in some industries) and dis-

courage overtime work. "We think it is more important for the worker to rest and safeguard his health. We can punish managers who agree to overtime."

In a system of overlapping responsibilities between the state, the parties, the unions and the management -- and were "social effectiveness" is a stated aim -- the Western visitor may be regarded as naive for asking "who is the boss here?" In answer to that question Chivadze at the Lenin locomotive works explains that management is a collective affair.

But he adds: "As director I am the sole head and I take the final decision. We have several commissions and standing committees in the plant and they deal with management at the initial stages. But the final decision belongs to me. There are times when I say 'that's not right, it should be done this way,' but I normally follow the advice of the committees."

The Lenin works employs 4,000 -- 1,200 of them women -- and is rebuilding in an attempt to increase its capacity from 150 to 200 big locomotives a year. (It also makes shunting engines and forklift trucks.) Chivadze appears to bear ultimate responsibility for meeting the targets which, once negotiated, become "the law of the state." He also exercises financial control in accordance with a somewhat notional profit-and-loss accounting system.

The factory submits its own plans to the appropriate ministry. The factory submits its own plans to the appropriate ministry.

which re-works them in the light of national requirements. Chivadze argues his budgetary case with the ministry in the light of his capital investment requirements.

"I would say the allocation is quite sufficient. The state never saves money to the modernisation of industry."

Socialist emulation, or competition between enterprises, plays a part. The Lenin works competes with other locomotive factories in nearby Armenia, at Novocherkassk by the Black Sea and at Riga on the Baltic. It competes with 300 other engineering factories in the Georgian republic.

It was no surprise to discover that the Lenin works is one of Georgia's top emulators. In the second quarter it came second, qualifying for a cash prize. There are, apparently, 11 first prizes and eight second and third prizes. The fate of number 300 was not explained.

How secure is the manager in the workers' state? Searching for an international yardstick, I tried the old question: is it tougher than being a football manager? Says Chivadze: "I've been director for seven years, and I would say my job is more secure than that of the coach. He can be expelled if the team loses one game. Here, if there is any mistake I have time to correct it. My neighbour is captain of the Soviet national team. I'll ask him."

-- Financial Times news feature

## Plight of the unemployed worsens in the U.S.

By Nancy Dunne

MARYLAND: "I was fortunate. I was involved in a car accident, and I hurt my back," said a well dressed black man, carrying a briefcase. "That means I'll have some money coming in. It may be the only reason my wife's still with me."

Mr. Gerald Holt, aged 33, is a would-be computer analyst, who has been out of work for a year. Along with 300 other jobless at the Employment Services office in College Park, Maryland, he waited to see a counsellor. In his briefcase he carried a collection of certificates and diplomas attesting to his employability.

On his last job he sold insurance. Since then he has caddied at golf courses, painted houses and rejected the numerous opportunities for illegal "hustles." His wife supports him, and it hurts his pride.

"People are going to rebel," he said. "The only reason I stay out of trouble is that I had a religious upbringing."

A bearded employment counsellor, Mr. Kenneth Hammen, directed applicants to the lines of those silently waiting. The atmosphere was tense, sometimes hostile. One jobless man last month darted from one line, ran into the back office and punched a counsellor he had never met.

Government budget cuts have meant the centre itself had to fire workers. The 40 per cent staff reduction means the professionals must take on clerical jobs. Mr. Hammen has 350 "cases," few of whom he has had time to interview. The centre found places for 11,000 job applicants from January to August -- barely making a dent in Maryland's 200,000 unemployed.

"I'm safe until May," said a government botanist who was laid off. He had come to the Centre to collect a misaddressed cheque. In May his unemployment cheques will stop; unless he finds work, he will have no payments of any kind coming in.

### Temporary measure

It may be difficult for the unemployed collecting weekly cheques but their plight could easily worsen. In the U.S. unemployment compensation is seen as a temporary measure designed to support the jobless until they are re-employed.

The U.S. established the principle of unemployment pay under social security legislation passed in 1937. But each state has its own tax system from which it pays benefits to the jobless. Thus, the number and size of payments vary from state to state. An unemployed worker in Indiana may get \$84 a week. The same worker

would get \$211 if he lived in West Virginia.

Currently, most states offer 26 weeks of regular benefits with up to 13 weeks more of extended payments for those states hardest hit by unemployment. Other programmes, both federal and state, prolong the time of payment further.

Maryland, with an unemployment rate of 8.6 per cent in July when figures were last made available, provides payments ranging from \$25 a week to \$153 a week, depending on a worker's last salary, for up to 45 weeks. Mr. Holt is entitled to additional payments under a programme which provides assistance for the temporarily disabled.

The northern states tend to be more generous than the southern states. Alabama and Mississippi, with 14.5 per cent and 12.3 per cent unemployment respectively, pay the lowest unemployment benefits. Unemployment in U.S. as a whole reached 10.1 per cent in September.

The inequalities and complexities of the system of jobless benefits are only exceeded by those of the welfare system, supposedly established for the country's most needy. Welfare, too, varies from state to state, but basically there are three programmes: Aid for Dependent Children (AFDC), social security for the elderly, blind and disabled, and food stamps.

### Controversial programme

AFDC is the most controversial of the programmes because there is little public dissent about the need to provide support for the disabled and the starving. It was originally a New Deal programme for children whose fathers had died or left their families during the Depression.

AFDC still goes only to families with children. In half the states it is received by one-parent families. Welfare, like most domestic programmes, has been "trimmed" and "streamlined" by the Reagan administration. Under new rules, states are now allowed to require all welfare applicants to look for work and they are allowed to reduce the portion of cheques paid for the shelter and amenities of AFDC families living with people who are not collecting welfare.

The rules now prohibit welfare cheques from being issued to families with a parent who is absent because of military service. Other employment and manpower training programmes have been rigorously cut.

The swelling number of the unemployed represent more than a political threat to the president. They represent 10 million workers facing desperation if the economy does not improve.

-- Financial Times news features

## Divorce rate goes up in the Soviet Union

By Mark Wood  
Reuter

MOSCOW — Almost one marriage in two in Moscow is doomed to end on the rocks and with the divorce rate even higher in some other Soviet cities, the authorities are starting to show signs of alarm.

The only official reaction so far has been a Communists Party decree that more attention should be paid to sustaining the family unit.

But in practice this ruling has allowed sociologists and psychologists to launch a cautious discussion in specialist magazines and family newspapers on the causes and possible remedies of marital strains and breakups.

It has also encouraged tentative attempts to discuss some of the sexual problems which often lie at the root of these difficulties -- a topic which until now has been virtually taboo in the Soviet Union.

In an unusually frank analysis of the growing insecurity of Soviet marriages, the political weekly *Literaturnaya Gazeta* revealed that the divorce rate in the Soviet Union as a whole had more than

trebled in the past 20 years. In Moscow it had reached the rate of 4.6 divorces per 100 marriages, in Odessa 52 and in the Baltic city of Riga 56.

The magazine said there was no doubt about the cause -- the strong resistance among conservative authorities and the population as a whole towards sex education classes.

Some Soviet daily newspapers have recently taken up the same theme, complaining that in too many cases young schoolgirls were getting pregnant because they knew too little about sex and nothing about contraception.

But so far only the more western-influenced Baltic republics have put sex on the school curriculum.

### Shaky base

According to one Moscow sociologist who asked not to be identified, the instability of many Soviet marriages is due to the shaky base they are founded on.

"It's different to the West here. There are few chances for young couples to be alone together, so

they get married so they can sleep together."

She added that this was probably the major reason most people married relatively young, usually between 18 -- the minimum age in the Russian Federation -- and 22.

But another inducement is that a marriage certificate offers a much greater chance of obtaining a flat from city housing authorities and leaving the parental home, something single people may have to wait 10 or more years to do.

As far as the sexual difficulties disrupting married life are concerned, even specialist magazines are shy about going into details and there are no publications which offer solace or enlightenment.

But sociological researches suggested ignorance about contraception and fear of pregnancy were major factor.

I deplored the lack of information available and said a recent survey of Soviet women showed less than 20 per cent were aware of the different types of contraception practised in the

modern world.

It would probably not help them much if they did. Birth control pills, largely imported from Hungary and East Germany, are in short supply and the most common method of combating unwanted pregnancy is an abortion.

The woman sociologist said it was not uncommon for Russian women to go through half a dozen or more abortions and the psychological impact, let alone physical effects, seemed certain to be contributing to sexual difficulties in many marriages.

### Preventive measures

While the specialist periodicals are starting to shed some light on partnership problems in a non-ideological way, marriage experts are making an effort to prevent them before they start.

Those in the best position to do so are officials such as Mrs. Kulieva, who administers one of the "wedding palaces" in Moscow where young couples still marry to the strains of the wedding march and with the bride in white.

She explained that it was common for officials to keep a wary eye open for "problem cases" when the couples came along to apply for a licence.

"We try to sound them out, particularly the very young or evidently immature, on the reasons they want to marry. If we're not happy we try to put them off for a few months," she said.

Soviet experts who deal in both psychology and sociology say privately that despite the new efforts, there is still a long way to go before the ignorance and prejudices surrounding sexual problems and married life in the Soviet Union are swept away and the issues discussed openly.

They say that in any case some of the contributory factors to the rocketing divorce rate need solutions of an entirely different kind.

An easing of the housing shortage would stop the scramble for flats via the wedding palace, for example. And only some method of tackling the growing level of alcoholism would solve the biggest single cause of divorce.

### NIGHT DUTY

Information: 75111  
Jordan Middle East calls: 10  
Overseas calls: 17  
Cable or telegram: 18  
Repair service: 11

AMMAN  
Dr. Youssef Daud Rashid: 56301

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

### EMERGENCIES

Adif Al Dubas: 668384/664236  
Al Salam pharmacy: 36720  
Hawandash pharmacy: 1-1  
Blood bank: 75131  
Civil Defence rescue: 66111  
Fire headquarters: 22090-3  
Police rescue: 192, 2111, 37777  
Police headquarters: 39141  
Traffic police: 56390-1  
Electric Power Co.: 56312  
Municipal water service: 71215-8

### HOSPITALS

Hussein Medical Centre: 813813-2  
Khalidi Maternity: J. Amman: 44281-4  
Akhle Maternity: J. Amman: 42441  
Jabal Amman Maternity: 42362  
Malha: J. Amman: 42360  
Petra: Shmeisani: 664171  
Shmeisani Hospital: 669131-5  
University Hospital: 845845  
Dar Al-Shifa: J. Hussein: 667158  
Al-Masdar Hospital: 667227-9  
The Islamic: Abdali: 665292  
Al-Ahli: Abdali: 664164  
Italian: Al-Muhajireen: 77101-3  
Al-Basir: J. Ashrafieh: 75111  
Army, Marks: 91611

### GENERAL

Jordan Television: 73111  
Radio Jordan: 74111  
Ministry of Tourism: 42311  
Hotel complaints: 666412  
Telephone: 6611-12

Information: 75111  
Jordan Middle East calls: 10  
Overseas calls: 17  
Cable or telegram: 18  
Repair service: 11

AMMAN  
Dr. Youssef Daud Rashid: 56301

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## FAO to continue aid to agriculture projects

AMMAN (Petra) — The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) has decided to continue its financial assistance to agricultural projects being carried out in the Middle East region in accordance with a programme of cooperation between the FAO and various countries of the region, according to Minister of Agriculture Marwan Dudin.

The minister was speaking upon return here Monday from Cyprus where he attended 16th FAO conference which discussed the activities of the organisation's regional offices in the region.

The conference decided to reorganise these offices and draw up new programmes of cooperation between these offices and their host countries, Mr. Dudin said.

It also decided to go ahead with procedures for setting up a regional centre of comprehensive rural development, and Jordan has offered to host such a centre at

Princess Rahmah Community Development Centre in Allan where facilities are already available, the minister said.

Mr. Dudin said that the deteriorating agricultural and food situation in the Middle East is causing grave concern to all because of the imbalance in population growth and a continuous decrease of food production."

While in Cyprus, the minister met with FAO director and senior FAO aides to discuss agricultural projects in Jordan. He also met with the World Food Programme (WFP) officials to discuss the prospect of expanding a \$10 million project being carried out in Jordan with WFP assistance.

Cypriot President Spyros Kyprianou voiced his appreciation for His Majesty King Hussein's efforts in serving Jordan and the Arab World. Mr. Dudin said referring to a meeting he had with Mr. Kyprianou.



Her Majesty Queen Noor Monday visits the Salt Development Corporation (Petra photo)

## Swedish experts stress deep-rooted Arab contacts

By Riyad Ahmad  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — In an attempt to "bridge the cultural gap between Sweden and the Arab World," two Swedish specialists from the University of Lund, Kerry Persson, the university rector and Bengt Knutsson, an associate professor at the university organised a three-day course aimed at creating interest in Arabic and Islamic culture for Swedish business.

Mr. Persson and Dr. Knutsson, on a two-day private visit to Jordan, told the Jordan Times that the course attracted participants

from more than 300 companies, officials from the Foreign Affairs Ministry and the Swedish export council.

The course was launched in 1980 and according to the visiting scholars, more than 20 courses have been held so far in which the students were given lectures on the basic background of Islamic culture, Arab history and the historical relations between the Arab World and the West in the last 300 years.

"In addition to standard phrases in Arabic, the ultimate goal is to make the participants familiar with the total Arab-Islamic civilisation," Dr. Knutsson said.

## Leading scientist lectures on desert areas of planets

By Lamis Andoni  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Dr. Farouk Al Baz, a distinguished Egyptian Arab-American geologist, delivered Monday a lecture on the deserts of Earth and Mars at the University of Jordan. The Arabic-language lecture was the second for Dr. Baz since his arrival in Jordan on Saturday.

In his first lecture, which was delivered in English at the U.S. Cultural Centre on Sunday, Dr. Baz talked about the most significant results of the Apollo space missions, in which he was heavily involved, concerning the features and the structure of the moon surface.

## Sharif Zaid returns from Spain

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordanian Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Lt.-Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker returned home Sunday, concluding a several-day official visit to Spain.

The commander-in-chief was received during his visit by King Juan Carlos of Spain, and met several Spanish civil and military officials. He was met at Amman Airport by Chief of Staff Maj.-Gen. Fathi Abu Taleb, high-ranking officers of the Jordanian Armed Forces and Spanish ambassador to Jordan.

## Shahir Majali laid to rest

KARAK (Petra) — A funeral was held at Al Qasr in Karak Governorate Monday for the secretary general of the General Federation of the Jordanian Labour Unions (GFLU), Shahir Al Majali, who died in Algiers last Wednesday.

Taking part in the funeral was Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid who deputised for His Majesty King Hussein. Labour Minister Jawad Al Anani and Ali Muwalla, who represented the Algerian Government along with a delegation from the general federation of Algerian trade unions, Arab Labour Organisation offi-

cials, Karak Governor Dibah Yousef and several government officials as well as citizens from Karak Governorate and members of the Majali family.

Mr. Majali died while in Algiers attending Arab labour meetings.

His body flown to Amman late Sunday and was met at the airport by Prime Minister Mudar Badran, several cabinet members, representatives of the Jordanian trade unions and members of the Majali family as well as the Algerian ambassador to Jordan and the director of the Arab Labour Organisation.

**Continued from page 1**

## Qawasmi: Israelis plan Hebron step

In 1979, the Israelis began to build a synagogue in Hebron's central vegetable market. On Feb. 2, 1982, the Israeli cabinet issued a decision legalising Jewish settlement activity inside Hebron. Mr. Qawasmi said that objections to this decision had been put before the U.N. Security Council, which voted for putting an end to Israeli settlement activities in Hebron. The security council resolution had been ignored by Israel, he added.

He also said that he had pointed out to former Israeli foreign minister Weitzman after the Israeli cabinet decision had been taken that it was a first step to the Judaization of Hebron and that the Judaization of Arab cities like Jerusalem, Hebron and Nablus obviously peace because it left nothing to talk about between Arabs and Israel, he added.

He said that he had warned the Israeli authorities repeatedly that if Jews were allowed to settle inside Hebron, there would be trouble between the Palestinian inhabitants and Jewish settlers and that no one was in need of such bloodshed.

He said that he had left no means of peaceful protest untried including the writing of requests and petitions and the staging of

peaceful marches. But he said that all his warnings had been ignored. Then, the Hebron operation, in which five Israeli settlers were killed and another 16 were wounded, occurred in May, 1980, and Mr. Qawasmi was deported.

"Instead of punishing those responsible for bringing about the cabinet decision legalising Jewish settlements in Hebron, they punished the man who had warned against their results," he said.

In June 1980, the Israelis took over six additional buildings, one near the Beit Hadassa building and five near the synagogue in the centre of the city. In 1981, more settlers took over one more building near Beit Hadassa, after the 1,000 pupils and teachers of the Usama Ibn Al Munqidh School housed in the building were evicted.

In early 1982, another four houses near the central vegetable market were taken over by the Israeli settlers, and 10 days ago, the construction of a Jewish settlement in the neighbourhood was launched.

"We have repeatedly said that we are not against the re-establishment of Jewish presence in Hebron if and only if we are allowed to return to our villages and towns and homes in Jaffa,"

andisation (PLO) is the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and reiterated the legitimate right of the Palestinian people to self-determination.

On Saturday, Hebron's municipal council met and issued a statement holding Israel responsible for any "disastrous results" that would occur due to the continuation of Israeli settlement activities inside Hebron.

The council also sent a cable to U.N. Secretary General Javier Peres de Cuellar pointing out that Israeli settlement activities in Hebron would entail the further expulsion of Arab families from their homes and merchants from their shops.

The cable called on "all peace-loving nations to take all possible measures to stop these criminal and most inhuman acts."

A similar cable was sent to UNESCO, pointing out that Israeli settlers are removing the ancient landmarks, which constitute an important part of Hebron's cultural heritage and Arab identity.

Mr. Qawasmi said that Hebron's municipal council has decided to put the case of Israeli settlement in Hebron before the Israeli Supreme Court to try and prevent settlers from taking over more Arab properties.

## Queen visits Salt

AMMAN (Petra) — Her Majesty Queen Noor listened during a visit to Salt Monday to a briefing presented by Salt Development Corporation Board of Directors Chairman Kamal Al Shaer on the establishment of the corporation and projects it intends to carry out for the development of the city.

Queen Noor was also informed in detail on the structural plans of the city, drafted with a view to future possible expansion of the city and increase in population.

The Queen expressed appreciation of the efforts paid by the corporation to serve the city and preserve its aesthetic characteristics. She stressed the need for securing the highest level possible of basic services for the city inhabitants. She also emphasised the need to retain the traditional characteristics in the execution of new projects and construction of new buildings.

The Salt Development Corporation was established four months ago, and aims at involving Salt citizens in the service of their city by raising funds and executing development projects.

The corporation intends to establish an ophthalmic hospital, a cultural and sporting club that is to cost JD 1 million, granted by the Salt Friends' Society formed by Kuwaiti citizens to help develop Salt,

## NCC members protest UNRWA food aid cut

By Samira Kawar  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The National Consultative Council (NCC) held its regular weekly meeting Monday and the debate centred around the recent decision by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) to suspend its food aid and minimise its service to refugees in Jordan.

Among other issues discussed were the journalists draft law, government support for cattle breeders hit by drought and some of the measures adopted by the Jordan Valley Authority (JVA) in irrigation systems.

Four NCC members — Hani Abu Hijleh, Mohammad Al-Azzah, Amin Shugayr and Jamal Sha'er — all separately pointed out that the UNRWA had no right to take decisions to suspend aid without having consulted the U.N. General Assembly and emphasised that the General Assembly, not the UNRWA, was empowered to take such a decision.

These members also pointed out that UNRWA services to Palestinian refugees embody the international community's responsibilities towards these refugees, and as such, they should not be discontinued. They also pointed out the political implications inherent in the UNRWA decision and said that such a decision has the ultimate aim of "liquidating the Palestine cause."

Dr. Sha'er suggested that the issue be referred to the NCC's Committee for Occupied Land Affairs for the formulation of suggestions and recommendations to be put to the government, which has already begun contacts on the Arab and international levels regarding the UNRWA decision.

The NCC voted in favour of this proposal, and the committee's recommendations will be discussed during next Monday's session.

The council then listened to the government's response to a request

for an explanation by NCC member Khalaf Abu Nuwayyer regarding measures taken to support farmers and cattle raisers hit by drought. Mr. Abu Nuwayyer commented on the response by saying that the government measure of giving stricken farmers and cattle raisers flour rather than seeds had not helped them to become self-dependent.

Another government response to NCC member Hassan Al Ghayebi's questioning of the JVA's use of sprinkler irrigation machines was also read out.

The NCC then held a lengthy discussion of four more articles of the journalists draft law, and approved them with slight amendments.

The four articles approved specify the necessary training required of persons who wish to be regarded as professional journalists by the Journalists Association, and stipulate that journalists wishing to be considered as practising members of the association should be full-time journalists.

The session was attended by Prime Minister Muhib Badran and several cabinet members.

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# The search for permanent peace

By Ali Ghandour

*The following are major excerpts from a speech by Chairman and President of Alia, the Royal Jordanian airline, Ali Ghandour delivered at the World Affairs council in Los Angeles last month.*

The horrors of war and the promise of peace have been so effectively juxtaposed during the recent ghastly events in the Lebanon that there is a lingering hope that good may well come of evil.

But in the present euphoria of a peace bid in the Middle East one cannot -- and should not -- lose sight of the background to the Arab-Israeli conflict which has persistently defied solution during the last thirty-four years. In fact such an evaluation of the past becomes necessary, though one is apt to tread over all-too-familiar ground, in order to understand why a compromise solution was never found over all these years.

Suffice it to say, that the Arabs who held indigenous and invisible rights in Palestine had failed to comprehend the strength and sense of determination of their adversary in what had originally started as a political contest. Arab right versus Zionist might has been the keynote to the struggle which the Arabs fought and lost. The Arab defeat in 1948 and during successive wars did not render Arab rights any less inalienable than if the Arabs had won. But, as the saying goes -- "All the world loves a winner" -- especially if he has been perceived as the underdog as Israel was in the past.

In retrospect, it is all too evident that the war of 1948 rendered stateless the greater part of the Palestinian population on a scale hitherto unknown and that the war of 1967 has not only added to Palestinian statelessness through an Israeli induced exodus but rendered the Palestinians homeless in a new context, as a result of the Israeli military occupation and administration of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. The war of 1973, the Egyptian-Israeli war, helped Egypt recover part of the Sinai and paved the way for U.S. diplomacy to achieve the Camp David accords which, amongst other provisions, brought back the Sinai to Egyptian sovereignty. The Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai was portrayed internationally in a highly dramatic way, as if it was a great sacrifice for Israel to give up its own land to Egypt as a price for peace. What the world did not appreciate is that Sinai is not and never was part of "Eretz Israel".

I should explain that Eretz Israel is not synonymous with the State of Israel. In 1949 the Zionist organisation proposed to the Paris Peace Conference that the boundaries of the Jewish national home should extend to the Litani River in the north, (now southern Lebanon), almost to Damascus in the northeast, and as far east as the Hizbullah Railway, which would include the most fertile areas of the Jordan River's East as well as West Banks. As we all know, the State of Israel was eventually established with less ambitious borders. Yet, during the past two decades, Israel has extended herself by military occupation towards the original Zionist goals.

The Sinai was however, negotiable and this is why the withdrawal from that area was endorsed. Also, Israel realised that failure to withdraw would never be forgiven by the U.S., as a breach of agreements in which America was an active partner, staking its own credibility on their success. After the withdrawal, the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict, namely the Palestinian problem, became the number one priority issue to

other Arabs, wherever they are, strongly hold the view that Israel will achieve peace only when Israel comes to terms fairly with the Palestinian people and respects their rights to self-determination, as the Jewish people have enjoyed their own. The rights of Palestinians as a people are belatedly recognised in some form by a majority of the world's governments. Palestinians do not want a state in Jordan, because it is not the land of their fathers. They do not understand why Zionists, who rejected a Jewish homeland in Africa, fail to comprehend why Palestinians want a homeland in the land where their homes have historically been. They do not understand how an Israeli prime minister who led violent resistance against British rule can credibly voice moral outrage at the people Israelis displaced when those people assert their rights through the means available to them. They do not understand how a Jewish government with centuries of persecution behind it could think that attacking several thousand Palestinian fighters could destroy the nationalistic determination of almost four million people. They do not understand how Jews, of all people, can be insensitive to what it means to be a stateless person."

In retrospect, it is all too evident that the war of 1948 rendered stateless the greater part of the Palestinian population on a scale hitherto unknown and that the war of 1967 has not only added to Palestinian statelessness through an Israeli induced exodus but rendered the Palestinians homeless in a new context, as a result of the Israeli military occupation and administration of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. The war of 1973, the Egyptian-Israeli war, helped Egypt recover part of the Sinai and paved the way for U.S. diplomacy to achieve the Camp David accords which, amongst other provisions, brought back the Sinai to Egyptian sovereignty. The Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai was portrayed internationally in a highly dramatic way, as if it was a great sacrifice for Israel to give up its own land to Egypt as a price for peace. What the world did not appreciate is that Sinai is not and never was part of "Eretz Israel".

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The Sinai was however, negotiable and this is why the withdrawal from that area was endorsed. Also, Israel realised that failure to withdraw would never be forgiven by the U.S., as a breach of agreements in which America was an active partner, staking its own credibility on their success. After the withdrawal, the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict, namely the Palestinian problem, became the number one priority issue to

achieve a final peace in the Middle East. Mr. Begin and his government knew that because of the importance of peace in this region to U.S. interests, and the West in general, a peace initiative or redefinition of the Camp David agreement might emerge which would render the West Bank and other occupied territories subject to negotiation.

## Conflicting objectives

The completion of withdrawal from the Sinai forced Israel to make a decision involving complex and conflicting objectives. On the one hand she sought to develop the peace-loving, credible and rational world image so recently supported in the Sinai operation. On the other hand, Israel desperately wanted to deliver a crushing blow to the PLO in order to tame West Bank Palestinian resistance, to divert attention away from its banishment of duly-elected West Bank leaders in favour of Israeli appointees, to gain time to settle more Israelis in the West Bank, and to engineer a forced peace agreement with vulnerable Lebanon which would result in the water and economic concessions Israel sought for a long time.

The June invasion in Lebanon was carefully presented to the world by Israel as both a defensive action, to protect Israel's security, and bold measure to create conditions favouring peace in the region.

The obscene war in Lebanon, which Sharon insisted presented the world with new opportunities for peace on a "silver platter," ultimately unfolded unprecedented savagery and horrors. The 1982 war in Lebanon, wrote David Shipler, the New York Times reporter in Jerusalem, is "the first clearly initiated by Israel without provocation and the first in which Israel's existence was not directly at stake."

Israel's initial thrust into Southern Lebanon under the guise of "Peace for Galilee," was the forerunner of worse yet to come. What might have originally appeared to the outside world as a punitive border action, ended up in a full-scale Israeli invasion of a sovereign state. The true aim of this attack, which became evident in the aftermath of the bloodbath, was not so much the seizure of territory as it was an attempt to destroy the spirit as well as a large number of the Palestinian people. Israeli planners had calculated that if they destroyed the Palestinian core in Lebanon, they would simultaneously destroy Palestinian resistance to Israeli occupation of the West Bank and Gaza. How wrong they were. West Bank Palestinians now support the PLO more than ever before, and the massacre at Sabra and Shatila camps only generated more hatred.

## Special relationship

The lesson of Lebanon was ominous to U.S. policy-makers in more than one way: It did illustrate vividly that insofar as the U.S. was concerned Israel is dependent without being dependable; that Israel paid lip-service to U.S. interests but expected U.S. leadership to play second fiddle to its own.

Obviously the U.S. must have been concerned for some time about its Mideast policy which was in a shambles, but little could have been done while Secretary of State Alexander Haig was still around. Haig's blant support of, and his acquiescence in Israel's invasion of Lebanon rendered him suspect and ineffective. Haig's exit and Shultz's entry into the State Department seems to have encouraged fresh thinking which must have led to the "fresh start" that President Reagan so eloquently referred to in his Sept. 1 speech.

It will be recalled that at his first Senate confirmation hearing of July 15, Mr. Shultz said, "The crisis in Lebanon makes painfully and totally clear a central reality of the Middle East: The legitimate needs and problems of the Palestinian people must be addressed and resolved urgently and in all their dimensions."

Six weeks later, President Reagan spoke to the American people. His speech was tantamount to an admission that the Palestine issue is at the centre of the Arab-Israeli dispute. This being so, Mr. Reagan's Middle East peace initiative represented a major new commitment to break the deadlock on the Palestinian issue. For the first time since President Reagan took office the problem was truly and fairly placed in its proper perspective.

I believe that President Reagan and his present administration have both the integrity and courage to cope and that they are equal to the task that lies ahead.

## New ideas

President Reagan's peace plan has been received with mixed feelings throughout the world. The European community welcomed

ael and it is wishful that he might simply fade.

It is difficult to predict this stage how the outcome of the Beirut massacre might influence Israeli elections next year. If the U.S. has the full capability of the present government to go for that matter any if government, away from the course which is injurious to the interests of Americans and Jews alike.

U.S. capability needs to be matched by American resolve. President Reagan already committed the prestige of the U.S. to the direction of achieving a Middle East settlement that respects the legitimacy of the Palestinians.

Israel must eventually heed

U.S. concern too. It cannot afford not to. Israel's dependence on the U.S. is total. Almost quarter of all U.S. foreign aid goes to Israel every year. It amounts annually to \$2.7 billion -- between \$2.5 billion and \$4.0 billion per year for every family of five in Israel, which is more than unemployed get in Detroit.

There are other sides to, and to Israel which are less known but no less dramatic. Don Vito has stated in the Washington Post that "Israel owes the United States some \$700 million a year in interest and principal on military aid loans. But U.S. taxpayers have, in effect, been paying back much of this debt on behalf of Israel. Congress has waived some \$1 billion of Israeli debt, and each year waives \$500 million on what is coming due." Sicker the Israeli aerospace industry which has a great export potential is dependent on the U.S. for its neser of technology.

In the light of the foregoing it is all too evident that the United States has plenty of leverage to dissuade Israel from its present policies and to seek accommodation instead of confrontation with its neighbours pursuit of just, honorable and lasting peace in the Middle East. Let me emphasize that the Arabs are seeking a permanent peace at stake.

Israel's initial thrust into Southern Lebanon under the guise of "Peace for Galilee," was the forerunner of worse yet to come. What might have originally appeared to the outside world as a punitive border action, ended up in a full-scale Israeli invasion of a sovereign state. The true aim of this attack, which became evident in the aftermath of the bloodbath, was not so much the seizure of territory as it was an attempt to destroy the spirit as well as a large number of the Palestinian people. Israeli planners had calculated that if they destroyed the Palestinian core in Lebanon, they would simultaneously destroy Palestinian resistance to Israeli occupation of the West Bank and Gaza. How wrong they were. West Bank Palestinians now support the PLO more than ever before, and the massacre at Sabra and Shatila camps only generated more hatred.

While the Reagan peace initiative was picking up momentum Israel lost no time in trying to torpedo Reagan's bid for peace. Begin and Sharon rallied on the assassination of President-elect Bashir Gemayel to break their agreement with the U.S. and enter West Beirut. Wrote Philip Geyelin in the New York Times: "The sweep into West Beirut in the name of stability" and its grisly consequences, have laid bare the bankruptcy of Israeli policy."

It should be remembered that the combined action of Begin and Sharon to derail President Ronald Reagan's Middle East initiative might have succeeded had it not been for the lurid Beirut massacre which not only moved

world opinion but more importantly aroused the conscience of the majority of decent Israelis.

The Israeli war machine, for a change, was seen in its true perspective. Wrote Anthony Lewis, himself a Jew: "In the name of peace, they have waged war. In the name of trust, they have practiced deception on their friends. In the name of religion, they have sought territorial aggrandizement. They insist they have done all this for Israel's security. They have in fact put its security at risk by trying to extend Israeli control into troublesome areas nearby. And they have stripped Israel of what must underlie its military power: however great a threat respect in the opinion of mankind."

The Beirut massacre, except to its perpetrators and their accomplices, must have shocked the world out of its complacency.

Israelis went searching for their souls during Rush Hashana. The Jerusalem Post said plainly: "This New Year's Day has become the New Year's of shame for our state, the government, the army and each citizen, because each of us has made a grave mistake."

And to all those in Israel and

America who wondered why the Beirut massacre should seem to them any worse than other massacres being committed elsewhere in the world. Flora Lewis wrote in the New York Times: "It is worse because Israel and America are democracies; because of the dedication to values of life and liberty, and the claim that what is done is in defense of those values; and because of their nature both societies have accepted an obligation to live by higher standards than fang and claw."

Palestinians have exercised their right to self-determination in April 1951 and opted for a union between Trans-Jordan and the West Bank. If the Palestinians were asked again to exercise their right to self-determination they might, and I am confident, that they will opt again for union. It would be extremely encouraging if the United States were to outline its position vis-a-vis self-determination as a Jordanian-Palestinian inter-family affair and not allow Israel to predetermine the nature of the settlement's final status.

Secondly, President Reagan's address pre-determines the future character of the occupied territories as self-government for the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza in association with Jordan. I have no problem with the principle of association, but I think this should be as a result of self-determination rather than predetermination.

Palestinians have exercised their right to self-determination in April 1951 and opted for a union between Trans-Jordan and the West Bank. If the Palestinians were asked again to exercise their right to self-determination they might, and I am confident, that they will opt again for union. It would be extremely encouraging if the United States were to outline its position vis-a-vis self-determination as a Jordanian-Palestinian inter-family affair and not allow Israel to predetermine the nature of the settlement's final status.

Thirdly, for the success of the next stage of the peace process, namely the negotiating process, the U.S. should state clearly its position on Palestinian representation in the negotiations allowing the Palestinians to be represented by any group of individuals who accept the process for peace and whose presence contributes to the establishment of comprehensive and permanent peace.

## There is no easy way to laugh

SO LITTLE can be said in Jordan that the Jordan Times' editorial writer had to quit. We argued with him that there actually is a lot to say, and that we would increase his salary if he stayed on. "No. No. That's not the problem," he said. "I just like to write about people who could laugh at themselves. Jordanians don't. And I'm not having fun. I might as well be making a living off writing books for children or compiling jokes. Forgive me. I have to go."

When he did, there was no point in starting a search for a successor because we had known all along that the man was irreplaceable and his work unique. For the sake of continuity, however, we asked our editors and reporters to take turns in writing editorials. For understandable reasons, neither group was interested in taking up the challenge, and we had to look for other alternatives.

Many of our readers, including senior government officials and diplomats, had felt that

## JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### *Al Ra'i: Begin and opposition--two faces of same coin*

dialogue with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

We believe that these two similar stands, although coming from seemingly opposing parties, are in fact two faces of the same coin, something which the Arabs ought to reckon with.

They must realize that the Israelis whether pro or against the Begin cabinet are opposed to genuine peace and the only atmosphere in which they can live is bickering and aggression.

Jordan and the PLO, who are seeking a genuine peace, realize too well the truth about Israel's intentions.

What is happening in Israel is nothing more than a stage-acting where the actors have roles to play and they perform acts that ultimately lead to the undermining of all initiatives for the establishment of a just and durable peace.

### *Al Dustour: Political blackmail and de facto solutions*

Israel believes in the principle of political blackmail and imposing de facto solutions, and is now applying these principles in its dealing with Lebanon and Egypt.

A spokesman for the Israeli cabinet Sunhay declared Israel's consent to an Egyptian request for holding bilateral negotiations on continued Israeli occupation of Taba, the Egyptian town just inside the border in the south, but Israel's consent was coupled with a condition that negotiations with Egypt should also cover all outstanding issues, particularly those of "autonomy" rule for Palestinians and normalization of relations between Egypt and Israel.

The same spokesman also announced that Israel agrees to the formation of a special Israeli-Lebanese committee to discuss Israel's withdrawal from Lebanon. But Israel has also set a condition that the committee should also discuss security arrangements between the two sides, that Lebanon should declare an end to the state of war with Israel and sign an agreement on a 45-

kilometre security zone within Lebanese territory.

It is clear that Israel is basing its stand in Taba and South Lebanon on the principle of de facto situations represented by military occupation. Israel realises that Taba is Egyptian territory and that it is now occupying the city only by force; and it also realises that this practice is a form of blackmail against a country which had declared its intention of establishing peace with Israel. It is pressuring Egypt into returning its ambassador to Israel and accepting Israel's terms over all outstanding issues.

In the case of Lebanon, Israel is trying to impose a peace treaty with the Beirut government and at the same time continues to reject U.N. resolutions for establishing a genuine and comprehensive peace with its Arab neighbours, or even U.N. resolutions issued during Israel's occupation of Lebanon. Israel is clearly trying to bar-gain with the Lebanese government in a manner that could undermine the chances of peace in the region.

Those prepared to "stay the course" with Mr. Reagan and give his economic programmes more time to work.

The president, acutely aware of the stakes, has taken personal charge of the drive to rescue embattled Republican senators and congressmen in the waning days of the campaign.

He made appearances in six states this week and filmed a five-minute political speech for use on television during the weekend and up to election eve, Monday night.

#### Democratic gain

Involved this year are all 435 seats in the Democratic-dominated House of Representatives, 33 of 100 seats in the Republican-run Senate and 36 of 50 state governors.

Because of a technicality, two House seats will be decided later by special election. The other 433 are at stake on Tuesday.

Greater danger may face the Republicans in the Senate, which they now control by 54 to 45 with one independent. Opinion polls in a number of states have shown Republican incumbents slipping in mid-term elections. The average loss has been 12 in such elections since World War II, and 36 over the course of the whole century.

That result would give something to both sides. A gain of 15 to 20 seats would beef up Democratic opposition to Mr. Reagan's plans to further cut spending on social programmes and raise

the Republican prediction is that they may lose up to two Senate seats or gain the same number, depending on how badly economic issues hurt them.

Majorities disapprove of his performance in those categories. Non-economic issues have received scant attention and foreign policy concerns almost none at all. But one factor that may boost turnout above expectations is the presence of proposals for a U.S.-Soviet nuclear freeze on ballot papers in nine states and many more localities.

Democrats also say they see little practical chance of wiping out the Republican Senate majority. They forecast Democratic gains of up to three seats.

On July 13, the 33 Senate seats at stake this year are held by Republicans, leaving the Democrats with only a long-shot chance of scoring the six-seat shift needed to regain the majority.

Republican senators rated in greatest danger of upset are John Danforth in Missouri, Lowell Weicker in Connecticut and Harrison Schmitt in New Mexico.

Democrats are also mounting strong challenges for Republican seats in California, New Jersey, Utah, Minnesota and a few other states, plus the independent seat in Virginia.

Both sides agree that the two Democrats in greatest danger of defeat are John Melcher of Montana and Howard Cannon of Nevada. No others appear in comparable trouble.

However Mr. Reagan and the Republicans fare in the Congressional races, they seem assured of suffering major setbacks in the battles for state governorships.

By count of both sides, the Democrats could add as many as seven to their current lead of 27-23 in the governors' column.

Democrats are favoured to regain control in four Midwestern states -- Ohio, Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin -- where the recession has made a shambles of the economy.

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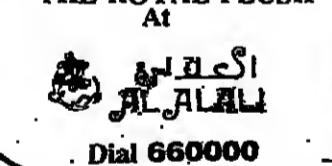
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## SPORTS

### Spain's Real Sociedad upstage big name rivals at home, continue bid for European honours

LONDON (R) — Real Sociedad lack the charisma which surrounds Spain's two most successful soccer clubs Real Madrid and Barcelona.

Ask all but the keenest followers of European soccer which club carries Spain's colours in the European Cup this season and almost certainly most would plump for either the Madrid side or Barcelona.

But Real Sociedad have upstaged their big name rivals in domestic competition by winning the Spanish title for the past two years and on Wednesday they continue their push for European honours when they take on Scotland's Celtic in a second round.

second leg tie, boasting a 2-0 lead from the first leg in San Sebastian.

After Spain's dismal showing in the World Cup finals this year and the country's inability to make an impact on the European Cup in recent years, Real Sociedad will certainly earn their spurs if they continue to find a winning formula in the continent's major club competition.

The Scottish champions warmed to their demanding task on Wednesday by beating arch Glasgow rivals Rangers 3-2 at the weekend.

The cup has not rested in a Spanish trophy cabinet since Real Madrid beat Partizan Belgrade 2-1 in the 1966 final.

The San Sebastian side boast five players—Luis Arconada, Lopez Ufarte, Jesus Zamora, Jesus Saturregui and Pedro

Uralde—who represented Spain in the World Cup and with only four goals conceded in nine Spanish League matches this season they must fancy their chances of winning a quarter-final place at the expense of Celtic.

The Scottish champions warmed to their demanding task on Wednesday by beating arch Glasgow rivals Rangers 3-2 at the weekend.

Italy's Juventus will boast an even bigger clutch of World Cup players when they entertain Standard Liege of Belgium, last season's beaten European Cup winners' Cup finalists.

The Turin side, who can call on the silky skills of men of the calibre of Michel Platini, Zbigniew Boniek and Paolo Rossi drew 1-1 in the away leg. But the Belgians will no doubt take heart from Juventus' unconvincing League form.

The star-studded Italians, favourites to end England's six-year hold on the European Cup, have

rarely played to their strengths this season a 1-1 draw away to Avelino on Sunday left them in fourth place in the first division and they have managed only 10 goals in eight starts.

Meanwhile, Standard did their confidence a power of good by knocking holders Westerlo out of the Belgian Cup at the weekend.

Aston Villa charged with the task of keeping the European Cup in England for a seventh time, already have a strong foothold on their quarterfinal spot.

The defending champions exceeded all expectations by beating Dynamo Bucharest 3-0 in the first leg in Romania and only a severe dose of complacency can bring about their downfall on Wednesday.

Villa's 4-0 English League win over Tottenham on Saturday will have further strengthened their chances.

By contrast, Liverpool, England's other European Cup cam-

paigners, could draw no comfort from a 1-0 defeat by Finnish part timers JK Helsinki in the away leg of their second round tie.

But the English champions again installed at the top of the first division—should move a step nearer their fourth Champions' Cup when they play the second leg Tuesday night.

The winners of this tie will earn the second quarterfinal spot. Dynamo Kiev of the Soviet Union have already claimed their place because Albanians Neniori Tirana refused to play them for ideological reasons.

West Germany, whose clubs have lost three European Cup finals during England's rule, have their hopes pinned on Hamburg, who travel to Greece with a solitary goal lead over Olympiakos Piraeus from the first leg.

Hamburg warmed to their task with a 4-3 weekend win over Borussia Moenchengladbach to remain unbeaten in the Bundesliga.

Rohrl stuck patiently behind Mouton, his only challenger for

### Rohrl clinches Ivory Coast rally, '82 drivers championship

ABIDIAN (R) — Walter Rohrl of West Germany capitalised on a last-stage mishap by France's Michele Mouton to win the Ivory Coast motor rally Monday and clinch the 1982 drivers' championship.

The title, for the first three stages.

On Sunday he cut her lead in time penalties to just 20 minutes

and the margin was wiped out

early in Monday's fourth stage

when her four-speed Audi had

trouble starting at Yamoussoukro.

With the pressure mounting on

her Mouton's championship

hopes were extinguished after less

than 50 kilometres of the stage

when her car careered off the

rough track and tipped over.

Officials said she managed to carry on

for five kilometres before the car

ground to a halt.

Neither she nor Italian co-

driver Fabrizio Pons was hurt.

Rohrl, who angered Mouton

earlier this season when he said

the Audi was so technically super-

ior that even an educated mon-

key could win in it, was more dip-

lomatic after Monday's win.

Last night I thought she had to

win on the fast, final stage and I

knew only an accident would stop

her," he said.

Despite sewing up the drivers'

title, Rohrl—who will race for

Lancia next season—is expected to

compete in the final rally of the

season, the Royal Automobile Club (RAC) event in England.

### Khan to lead Pakistan's cricket tour against India

WALLIS Mathius they replace the old committee, also made up of former test players Salahuddin, Israr Ali and Masood Ahmed.

Pakistan's team manager for the series against Australia, Inkhad Alam retains his post.

Nur Khan said he had discussed security arrangements for matches in Karachi, Pakistan's largest city, with the governor of Sind province.

The change was not expected after Pakistan's clean sweep of the three-test series against Australia. The new selection committee, all former test players, comprises Saleem Altaf, Waqar Hassan and

The last match of the Australian tour in Karachi was abandoned last month because of a riot.

At a news conference announ-

cing the itinerary for the six-

test series, Pakistan Cricket Board

chairman Air Marshal Nur Khan

said the board had decided that

there should be a "fresh ap-

roach" from the selectors.

The change was not expected

after Pakistan's clean sweep of the

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# ECONOMY

## AEG-Telefunken can stave-off bankruptcy

FRANKFURT (R) — West Germany's second largest electrical concern, AEG-Telefunken AG, can press ahead with an attempt to stave off bankruptcy under the terms of a court order which came into effect at midnight.

AEG's court-appointed receiver, Mr. Wilhelm Andreas Schaaf, told Reuters that the order, signed Sunday, formally instituted proceedings by which the company would seek relief on 60 per cent of its debts.

AEG applied to the court in August for relief on its debts of more than seven billion marks (\$2.7 billion), in what was the biggest corporate failure in West German history.

It now has 18 months to reach a settlement with its creditors and prove to the court it can repay at least 40 per cent of its debts. The company is asking for the remaining 60 per cent to be written off and more than half the creditors, holding 80 per cent of AEG's debt, must approve the proposal.

AEG can continue trading during the proceedings but under West German law it must file for bankruptcy if they fail.

Bunkers said the signing of the order showed that the receiver's office felt the company's debt restructuring plans were feasible and warranted a court hearing.

AEG has debts of about three billion marks (\$1.2 billion) to its consortium of West German banks, plus about 1.7 billion marks (\$700 million) in trade debts and some 2.6 billion marks (\$1 billion) of unfunded pension liabilities.

But banking sources said not all of this will necessarily be subject to the court proceedings since AEG has said it will meet small claims of less than 10,000 marks (\$4,000) in full.

The court must now set a date for a meeting of creditors, but Mr. Schaaf said this may not be called until next February.

He said the meeting should, according to law, take place within four weeks of the proceedings being opened, but that an exception has been made in the case of AEG because of the size and complicated nature of the debts.

## Int'l bank lending grows slow

BASLE (R) — International bank lending grew much more slowly in the first half of this year, and Latin American debt problems have cut it back further since then, the Bank for International Settlements (BIS) said Tuesday.

The bank's latest quarterly report predicted that, despite a surge in credits in the second quarter, the growth of international bank credit during the whole of 1982 will be much lower than the \$165 billion recorded last year.

Economists attributed the trend to deepening world recession and growing caution on the part of banks.

The BIS figures showed net new

lending to foreign borrowers in the first six months of the year rose by \$15 billion less than in the first half of 1981.

But banks in major non-communist industrialised nations lent a record net \$22 billion to countries outside their area in the second quarter — mostly to the Third World.

Mexico and Brazil, the world's two most heavily indebted developing nations, surprisingly increased their borrowing during this period, receiving \$3.6 billion and \$2.1 billion respectively.

But the usually regular growth in lending between banks of the major industrialised countries

themselves came to a virtual halt, increasing by only \$3.5 billion, compared with \$25 billion in the preceding three months.

Lending to Eastern Europe continued to slump, by \$700 million in the second quarter, following Poland's massive debt rescheduling last year and the acute payments problems suffered since then by Romania and Hungary, the BIS said.

Members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), suffering the effects of falling oil revenues, reduced their deposits at the banks by \$6.8 billion during the second quarter, against \$500 million of with-

drawals in the first. They also made \$3.1 billion of new borrowings, the report said.

Nearly all the new lending to non-OPEC developing countries was by U.S. banks, which by the end of July had a total net foreign exposure of \$40 billion, the BIS estimated.

British banks' outstanding foreign loans dropped by \$2.7 billion, because of less Latin American business during the Falklands crisis. Venezuela moved its official balances from London to the United States during this time, it noted.

The BIS provides banking services for central banks.

## W. Europe's oil refining capacity may decline

LONDON (R) — Western Europe's oil refining capacity will probably continue to fall under the impact of declining demand and the increased use of substitute fuels for heating. European oil industry sources say.

Many refineries are now working at between 45 and 50 per cent of capacity and the companies will have to cut out further capacity by 1984, they said.

West Germany will be one of the countries hardest hit by closures over the next 18 months. Its state energy corporation ENI and ESSO, still a subsidiary of Exxon, plan to put major rationalisation programmes into effect.

The association said the cause was rising financial losses on refining operations and production that has dropped from about 8.3 million tonnes a month last year to 7.9 million today.

In Britain two of the country's 21 refineries have already closed and further closures can be expected in the next two or three years the analysts said.

In France capacity fell eight per cent in the year up to last July and production was down about 11 per cent. In Belgium two refineries have locked their gates since January.

In the Netherlands major oil companies are planning no further primary capacity reductions but are investing heavily in producing lighter distillates, the industry sources said.

expanding and modernising its tanker fleet and, according to an estimate by the National Bank of Kuwait, will be shipping 40 per cent of Kuwaiti oil exports by the end of 1982.

The desired acquisition of Gulf's Continental West European "downstream" operations would complete the chain, giving the KPC a distribution network that would include some 4,100 Petrol stations.

Although Kuwait's crude oil reserves rank third in size in the world after the Soviet Union and Saudi Arabia, the crude is of a less-heavy, sour grade, and the country has been particularly hard hit in the last few months. Against a desired ceiling of 1.25 million barrels daily set in 1981, output has recently been oscillating between 600,000 and 800,000 barrels daily, according to Western oil company sources.

Sheikh Ali's strategy now is to depend less on crude sales and instead boost the capacity of Kuwait's own refineries to round 800,000 barrels daily by the mid-1980s, upgrading the plant so as to extract the maximum yield in higher products like petrol and gasoil from the heavy Kuwaiti crude.

To move the product and remaining crude oil exports to world markets a KPC subsidiary, the Kuwait Oil Tankers Company, is

to set a uniform pricing formula for products and are alert to the danger that cut-price product sales tend to work through the market and undermine the crude price structure.

In theory, however, the KPC should have a competitive edge over Western oil companies that pump contract OPEC crude into their refineries. Its crude oil will enter the system at cost.

Side by side with the bid to ensure a long-term viable market for the sour Kuwaiti crudes, refining them at home and shipping the product through to the West's pet-

rol pumps, the KPC is moving into oil exploration and production abroad.

While the Sante Fe acquisition hit the headlines, KPC also took a 25 per cent stake in a new Geneva-based exploration group, the International Energy Development Corporation, with oil resources of the United States, Volvo of Sweden and Sulpetro of Canada.

The group has exploration rights and concessions in Oman, Turkey and Australia. Sante Fe meanwhile provides KPC with engineering expertise.

Government bonds showed net advances ranging to 1½ points but prices may soften after hours in response to the terms of a new loan stock announcement, dealers said.

ICI ended 10p higher at 324 while rises of 12p to 15p were noted in Unilever, Rusal, STC and Plessey. Hoover closed 3p higher at 68 following interim results and Barratt Developments firms 12p to 388 following a scrip and rights issue announcement.

Burmah Oil was about 10p higher at 148 ex dividend following further speculative demand and British Aluminum added 2p more to 57.

GEC's five for one share split was effective Monday. It closed at the opening level of 246p after narrow fluctuations compared with Friday's loss of 1.185p.

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ICI ended 10p higher at 324 while rises of 12p to 15p were noted in Unilever, Rusal, STC and Plessey. Hoover closed 3p higher at 68 following interim results and Barratt Developments firms 12p to 388 following a scrip and rights issue announcement.

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